

Alcoholic Beverage Industry Reestablished

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SUBSEQUENT to repeal of the prohibition amendment, the alcoholic beverage industry rapidly assumed a position of importance in the Nation's business structure. In the period from 1934 to 1937, the value of distillery and brewery output expanded to more than four-fifths of a billion dollars, and the value added by manufacture reached nearly one-half billion dollars. The process of revitalization, which has amounted practically to a reestablishment of the industry, has been attended by some unusual complications. At the outset, productive facilities were deficient, particularly in the distilling industry, and there was no system of distribution. Stocks of aged spirits were very small. However, with the possibilities offered new capital, the number of distilleries and breweries increased rapidly, and a working distributive system was set up. The accumulation of an adequate supply of aged spirits has been largely a matter of time, and while the quantity of bonded liquors offered for sale remained relatively small until recently, present indications are that large quantities are currently becoming available.

Preprohibition Trends.

Figure 4 depicts trends since 1901 for several important phases of the liquor-producing industry. The steady growth in tax-paid withdrawals¹ of whisky from 1905 through 1913 corresponded roughly to the increase in population. Subsequent to 1913, the preprohibition downturn occurred. Prohibition measures became operative in a number of States, and the reduction in the rate of output was accelerated by the wartime emergency act of 1917, which prohibited the manufacture of distilled spirits for beverage purposes subsequent to November 9, 1917. The Volstead Act, which prohibited sales for beverage purposes, became effective after January 16, 1920. During the 5½ years since repeal, special circumstances make it difficult to determine trends, although the available data suggest that consumption is currently exhibiting a tendency to level off. The same situation has prevailed in the brewing industry with regard to the trend of consumption, although the rise to 1914 was partly in consequence of a small increase in the quantity consumed per capita.

Size of Industry.

According to the Census of Manufactures, alcoholic beverages produced in 1937 were valued at over \$837,000,000. Of this total, more than \$537,000,000 or 64 percent, represented malt liquors, 14 percent distilled spirits, 17 percent rectified and blended spirits, and 5 percent vinous liquors. The true relative importance of

these industries is not revealed by these data, since the figure for rectified and blended spirits includes a large amount of duplication. The "value of product" in the census reports is the selling price at the plant, exclusive of taxes, of all commodities produced. In the case of rectified and blended spirits, it is evident that a large part of the value of product is actually created in other industries. Thus, the whisky used in the blending

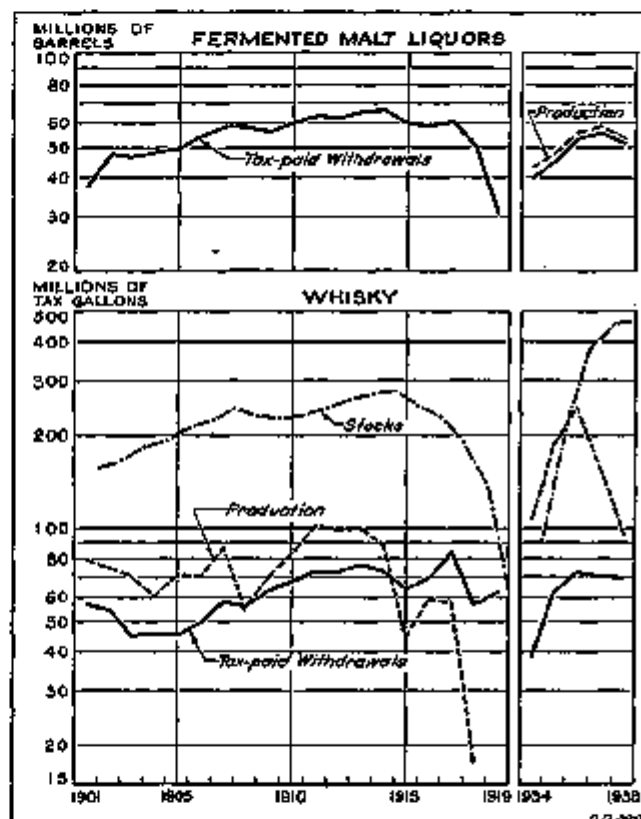


Figure 4.—Production, Tax-Paid Withdrawals, and Stocks of Fermented Malt Liquors and Whisky, Fiscal Years 1901-19 and Calendar Years 1934-38 (U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue).

process is produced by the distilling industry, and a large part of the neutral spirits by the chemical industry.² Another important factor affecting comparisons on the basis of value of product is that the proportion of the total represented by cost of materials varies considerably among the major divisions of the industry.

The size of the industry, in terms of the operations actually performed, is better represented by the census figures for value added by the manufacturing process. The "value added" is the value of products less the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, and purchased

¹ Tax-paid withdrawals and total consumption for beverage purposes are not synonymous. See the section headed "Distilled and Rectified Spirits" for a discussion of these concepts.

² In 1938, neutral spirits dumped for rectification amounted to 28,200,000 tax gallons, of which 17,600,000 gallons were produced in industrial alcohol plants and 10,600,000 gallons in distilleries. In 1937 the total amounted to 30,800,000 gallons, of which 23,700,000 gallons were produced in industrial alcohol plants, and 7,200,000 gallons in distilleries.

electric energy. In 1937 the value added by manufacture amounted to \$466,000,000, or about 1.9 percent of value added in the manufacturing processes of all industries. The malt-liquor industry accounted for 72 percent of the total value added by manufacture in all liquor industries, the rectifying and blending industry for 15 percent, the distilled-liquor industry for 9 percent, and the vinous-liquor industry for 4 percent.

In the aggregate, the value added for the four industries was about one-tenth larger in 1937 than in the preceding census year, 1935. Several shifts, however, were evident. As a result of the marked decline in distilling operations, the value added in the distilleries

decreased slightly more than one-half as compared with the figure shown in table 1 for 1935. In rectifying plants, the growing supply of straight spirits available for blending resulted in a gain of nearly three-fourths in value added in 1937 compared with 1935.

The alcoholic-beverage industries account for a smaller proportion of total employment and wage payments than they do for value of product and value added by manufacture. In 1937, work was provided for only about 74,000 workers, and wages and salaries paid amounted to \$123,000,000, or slightly more than 1 percent of the total of such payments in all manufacturing industries.

Table 1.—The Alcoholic Beverage Industries, 1935

(Value figures are in thousands of dollars)

Item	Manufacturing ¹									
	Total liquors		Malt		Distilled		Rectified and blended		Vinous	
	Total	Percent of all manufacturing industries	Total	Percent of total liquors	Total	Percent of total liquors	Total	Percent of total liquors	Total	Percent of total liquors
Value of products.....	\$708,457	1.6	\$420,830	83.8	\$182,875	31.6	\$86,180	14.0	\$35,432	5.1
Value added by manufacture.....	\$420,140	2.3	\$290,221	69.7	\$76,368	18.2	\$13,414	10.1	\$21,125	5.0
Employees.....	67,019	.8	47,725	70.6	9,694	14.2	7,167	10.6	3,123	4.6
Pay roll.....	\$104,627	1.1	\$82,830	79.2	\$11,392	10.8	\$3,737	6.5	\$3,618	3.5

Type of operation	Wholesale trade ²						Type of establishment	Retail trade ²	
	Total liquors		Malt		Wines and liquors			Total liquors	Percent of all retail business
	Total	Percent of all wholesale business	Total	Percent of total liquors	Total	Percent of total liquors			
Full service and limited function wholesalers:									
Wholesale merchants:							Beer and liquor stores:		
Net sales.....	\$387,278	1.4	\$217,218	37.0	\$370,188	63.0	Net sales.....	\$228,307	1.0
Employees.....	26,328	2.1	11,861	45.0	14,475	35.0	Employees.....	25,234	.5
Pay roll.....	\$39,659	1.5	\$14,480	39.6	\$23,070	60.4	Pay roll.....	\$19,458	.5
Importers:							Drinking places:		
Net sales.....	\$47,988	.1	\$2,201	4.5	\$45,785	95.5	Net sales.....	\$723,961	2.2
Employees.....	1,824	.1	99	5.5	1,425	93.5	Employees.....	252,167	4.6
Pay roll.....	\$3,283	.2	\$150	4.0	\$3,133	95.4	Pay roll.....	\$301,488	2.3
Wholesale distributors:							Total liquor retailing:		
Net sales.....	\$53,183	.1	\$61,840	97.0	\$1,323	2.1	Net sales.....	\$1,952,956	2.2
Employees.....	3,627	.2	3,429	97.2	98	2.8	Employees.....	277,461	4.1
Pay roll.....	\$3,944	.2	\$2,780	97.6	\$86	2.6	Pay roll.....	\$120,948	3.4
Manufacturers' sales branches:									
With stocks:									
Net sales.....	\$265,812	.6	\$68,275	25.7	\$197,537	74.3			
Employees.....	5,294	.4	2,087	51.0	2,887	49.0			
Pay roll.....	\$11,638	.6	\$4,070	41.2	\$6,564	56.8			
Without stocks:									
Net sales.....	\$81,280	.2							
Employees.....	928	.1							
Pay roll.....	\$3,470	.1							
Agents and brokers:									
Net sales.....	\$19,710	.0							
Employees.....	188	.0							
Pay roll.....	\$412	.0							
Total liquor wholesaling:									
Net sales.....	\$1,066,297	2.5							
Employees.....	37,778	5.0							
Pay roll.....	\$68,093	2.8							

¹ Data on manufacturing operations are from the *Biennial Census of Manufacturers, 1935*. Figures are available for 1937 (see text) but are shown here for 1935 so that direct comparisons can be made with the wholesale and retail trade statistics. "Value of products" and "value added by manufacture" are exclusive of taxes, as such assessments are made on liquor sold rather than on liquor produced. The employment and pay-roll figures include both salaried personnel and wage earners. Data for wage earners are averages of monthly figures, and include both full-time and part-time workers. The percentages are based on the following 1935 data for all manufacturing industries: Value of products, \$44,993,690,000; value added by manufacture, \$18,662,433,000; number of employees, 2,302,000; amount of pay roll, \$9,504,754,000.

² Data are from the *Census of Business, 1934*, Wholesale Distribution, Volume I, and Retail Distribution, Volume I. For both wholesale and retail trade, the Bureau of the Census classifies the establishments canvassed according to the major commodity or commodities dealt in. The line of separation is drawn at 50 percent. This method of classification affects particularly the data for retail establishments shown in the table, but the same situation exists to a more limited extent in wholesale establishments.

For Census purposes, wholesale sales embrace the sales of establishments which are engaged in the purchase or sale of goods on a wholesale basis. The figures include wholesale sales made by separate sales establishments of manufacturers, but exclude wholesale sales made directly from their plants. Taxes, as assessed on withdrawals from distilleries, breweries, wineries, and rectifying plants, are included. The data for employment are averages of monthly figures, and include both full-time and part-time workers, and active proprietors and firm members. The pay-roll figures do not include compensation of proprietors and firm members of unincorporated businesses. The percentages are based on the following 1935 data for all wholesale establishments: Net sales, \$43,833,914,000; number of employees, 1,273,000; amount of pay roll, \$2,043,463,000.

The retail trade data cover operations in beer and liquor stores (including State operated stores) and drinking places, but exclude sales in establishments such as restaurants, hotels, department stores, and grocery stores. The data for employment are averages of monthly figures, and include both full-time and part-time workers, and active proprietors and firm members. The pay-roll figures do not include compensation of proprietors and firm members of unincorporated businesses. The percentages are based on the following 1935 data for all retail establishments: Net sales \$33,161,270,000; number of employees, 5,473,212; amount of pay roll, \$3,023,289,000.

The liquor industry is significant from the manufacturing standpoint, and it is equally important in the wholesaling and retailing fields. In 1935, the latest year for which complete census figures are available, wholesale business done by organizations whose principal business is the distribution of beer, wines, and liquors amounted to over a billion dollars, or about 2.5 percent of all sales included in the census wholesale-sales classification (see table 1). These figures, however do not include an indeterminable quantity of liquor distributed by wholesalers who are not classified as beer, wine, and liquor distributors. This is apparently an even more important consideration in the case of retail sales. Reported retail sales amounted to only slightly over a billion dollars in 1935; but this figure includes only sales in drinking places and packaged sales of beer and liquor stores and excludes sales in restaurants, hotels, and in certain retail outlets, such as grocery, department, and drug stores.

Sample data indicate that classified wholesale sales continued to expand rapidly in 1936 and 1937, and the decline in 1938 was relatively much less than that recorded for other lines of business. These data, which are available for full-service and limited-function wholesalers only (see table 1), indicate that such sales in 1938 were more than one-third larger than in 1935; while the gain in sales of all-service and limited-function wholesalers amounted to less than one-tenth. The same situation prevailed with reference to reported retail business, although the changes were somewhat smaller than those reported for wholesale sales.² The gain in wholesale and retail sales since 1935 has been due in part to the repeal of prohibition laws in some States.

Employment in wholesale liquor establishments covered by the census returns in 1935 averaged about 38,000 workers, or 3 percent of total employment in wholesale lines; and pay rolls amounted to about \$58,000,000, or 2.8 percent of all pay rolls in wholesaling. Retail liquor establishments employed about 277,000 workers, or 5 percent of total retail-trade employment, and paid about \$121,000,000 in wages, or more than 3 percent of total wage payments in retail trade. The figures for liquor establishments include only those at work in drinking places and in retail liquor stores; employment includes proprietors and firm members, and pay rolls exclude compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

Fermented Malt Liquors

Tax-paid withdrawals of malt liquors in 1938 totaled 51,400,000 barrels, as compared with 55,700,000 barrels in 1937, the post-prohibition record year (see table 4). In the year of maximum consumption—1914—tax-paid

² Estimates of the volume of wholesale and retail sales subsequent to those for 1935 shown in table 1, are compiled by the Marketing Research Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

withdrawals amounted to over 66,000,000 barrels. Per capita consumption is much less than in that year, as the number of persons 20 years of age and over has increased about 40 percent over this interval. Approximately 53,600,000 barrels of malt liquors were produced in 1938 as compared with 58,300,000 in 1937. The excess of production over consumption in 1938 reflected mainly tax-free withdrawals (consumed on premises and withdrawn for cereal beverages and for export) and brewery losses, with stocks showing only a slight increase. Stocks are customarily low, and, except in the spring, are usually equivalent to about 2 months' consumption. About 700 breweries were in operation during 1938, as compared with about 600 at the time of repeal and nearly 1,500 in 1913, the last preprohibition year unaffected by wartime emergency measures which restricted and finally prohibited the use of raw materials essential in the production of malt liquors.

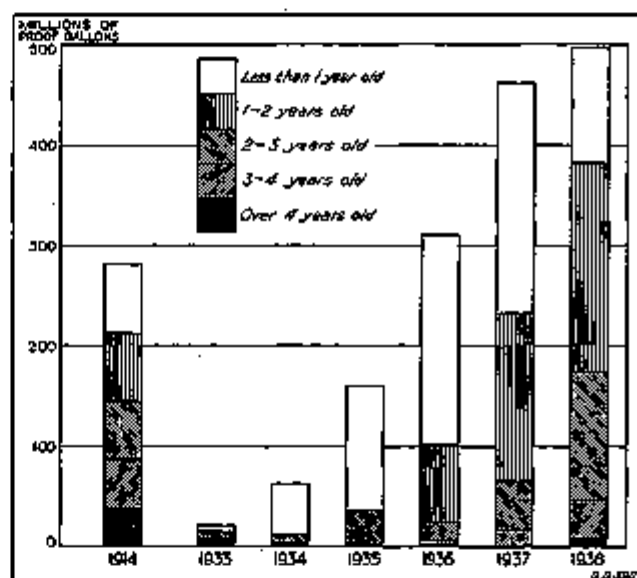


Figure 5.—Age Distribution of Stocks of Distilled Spirits, June 30, 1934 and 1933-38 (U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue).

NOTE.—Stocks aged 1 to 4 years are combined in the 3 years 1933-35.

The industry is subject to a marked and rather regular seasonal movement, with production and consumption usually at their low in January, and at their high in July or August. Sales of bottled and canned beer have accounted for a rapidly increasing proportion of total sales since 1934. In that year, fermented malt liquors withdrawn by pipe line for bottling accounted for about 25 percent of total tax-paid withdrawals. By 1938 the proportion so withdrawn had increased to 45 percent, and that withdrawn in barrels and kegs had decreased to 55 percent.

Imports of malt liquors are small, customarily amounting to less than 1 percent of consumption. Beer and ale have been imported mainly from Germany, Japan, and United Kingdom. Exports of beer are also of small proportions.

Distilled and Rectified Spirits¹

Although tax-paid withdrawals of fermented malt liquors recorded a decline in 1938 as compared with 1937, withdrawals of distilled spirits continued to increase. Withdrawals, however, have shown a tendency to level off, the 1938 total of 87,700,000 tax gallons setting a post-prohibition record by only a small margin. (See table 3.)

Tax-paid withdrawals of whisky have shown small reductions in the past 2 years, with the 1938 total of 69,300,000 gallons about 1.5 percent lower than in 1937 and 4.4 percent lower than in the record post-prohibition year 1936. (See table 2.) The figures for withdrawals are not a satisfactory indicator of domestic consumption of whisky, since they do not take into consideration the rectified spirits consumed, the net imports of recent years, or the changes in stocks in the hands of wholesalers and retailers. After adjustment for rectified spirits and for imports and exports, the indicated consumption for beverage purposes in 1938 amounted to 98,500,000 gallons, compared with 108,600,000 gallons in 1937 and 98,900,000 gallons in 1936.

As satisfactory data for rectified spirits were not reported before prohibition, it is not possible to make a direct comparison of total current consumption with that of the earlier period. For tax-paid withdrawals of whisky alone, the 1938 figure of 69,300,000 gallons compares with the 1913 fiscal-year total of 76,200,000 gallons. While blended whisky, the important variable, cannot be determined accurately for 1913, the available statistics suggest that consumption of such spirits in that year was larger than in 1938.

Production has fluctuated widely since repeal, with the industry faced with the necessity for building up large stocks for aging. On June 30, 1933, stocks of whisky in bonded warehouses amounted to about 18,400,000 gallons, and the seven whisky distilleries in operation had a daily capacity of 60,000 proof gallons. Within a year, the number of distilleries was increased to 44 and the maximum daily capacity to 750,000 proof gallons. Production expanded rapidly, and by the end of June 1934 whisky stocks amounted to 57,700,000 gallons.

In consequence of the industry's efforts to accumulate stocks for aging during the early years following repeal, whisky distilled in 1936 reached an unprecedented total of 245,500,000 tax gallons—more than double that of any preprohibition year. Subsequent to 1936, production was curtailed and by 1938 it had

dropped to about 95,000,000 tax gallons. Stocks continued to rise, and by the end of 1938 supplies of whisky in bonded warehouses reached nearly 466,800,000 gallons. Of this total, about three-fourths was corn or bourbon whisky, and most of the remainder was rye whisky.

The supply of distilled spirits more than 1 year old has been increasing; but until 1938, stocks eligible for bottling in bond were relatively scarce. On June 30, 1938, stocks more than 4 years old totaled 9,500,000 gallons, about four times the quantity a year earlier. (See fig. 5.) Data on stocks of total distilled spirits subsequent to June 30, 1938, are not available, but

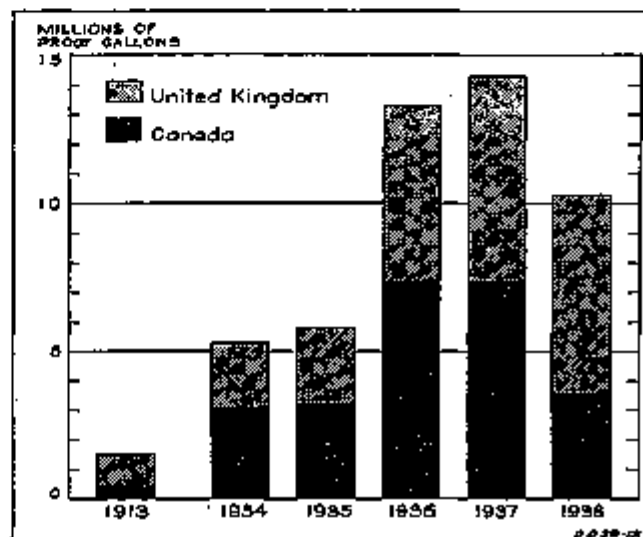


Figure 4.—Whisky Imports From the United Kingdom and Canada, Fiscal Year 1913 and Calendar Years 1934-38 (U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce).

NOTE.—Imports from other countries are negligible, amounting in 1937 to only 179,000 proof gallons, as compared with 14,136,000 proof gallons for the United Kingdom and Canada.

figures reported by the Federal Alcohol Administration show that supplies of bottled-in-bond whisky reached 14,500,000 gallons at the end of 1938, compared with 8,600,000 6 months earlier. At the middle of 1933, total stocks of distilled spirits eligible for bottling in bond amounted to 8,500,000 gallons. This figure was reduced steadily in the succeeding 4 years to meet the demand from blenders. Supplies 3 to 4 years old amounted to 37,000,000 gallons on June 30, 1938, as compared with 14,800,000 gallons a year earlier. The increasing proportion of total withdrawals represented by older liquors is indicated by the fact that of tax-paid withdrawals of whisky during the year ended June 30, 1938, only about 5 percent represented current-year production, as compared with approximately 6 percent in 1937, 27 percent in 1936, 55 percent in 1935, and 75 percent in 1934. Withdrawals of bottled-in-bond spirits have increased in the last several years, but the total for the year ended June 30, 1938, amounted to only 3,800,000 gallons.

¹ All quantities in this section are in tax gallons unless otherwise indicated. A proof gallon is a gallon of spirit which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.7939 at 60° F. Full-strength alcohol at this specific gravity and at this temperature is referred to as 200 proof; the 50-percent dilution yields a product which is 100-percent proof. The tax gallon is the unit used in measuring the amount of Federal excise tax due when spirits are withdrawn from bond. If the spirits are above proof (100 proof) the tax is proportional with the proof; however, if the spirits are below proof, the unit of measurement is the standard wine gallon of 231 cubic inches.

Whisky is the only distilled spirit imported in significant quantities. In 1938 such imports amounted to nearly 10,300,000 gallons and accounted for about 10 percent of estimated consumption for beverage purposes. * As is indicated in figure 6, practically all imports stock come from Canada and the United Kingdom.

As of June 30, 1938, the 108 whisky distilleries in operation had a daily capacity (24-hour) of 1,390,000 proof gallons. While the 1938 figure indicates a possible maximum capacity of more than one-half billion gallons per year, actual capacity is much less than that. Except during periods of unusual activity, such as in 1936, the industry does not operate on a 24-hour basis; and, in addition, output is characterized by rather marked seasonal fluctuations which reflect the movement of grain supplies to the distilleries. Normal shut-downs for Sundays and holidays and for repairs and replacements also affect the theoretical maximum.

As a result of the proration program in the wine industry, some 800,000 tons of the 1938 bumper grape crop were diverted into the production of brandy. This lifted brandy production for the year to 26,500,000 gallons, about 20 percent more than in the preceding year. Stocks at the end of the period were about 12 times the 1938 annual rate of tax-paid withdrawals. The proration agreement, however, provides that output attributable to the diversion of grapes from the wine industry shall be withheld from the market under a deferred-distribution schedule. Moreover, a large but indeterminate part of the available supply will eventually be used in the fortification of wine. It is thus difficult to establish a definite relationship between current stocks and current consumption.

Production of rectified spirits and wines in 1938 amounted to 41,800,000 gallons of which a total of 31,900,000 gallons was whisky. (See table 5.) These totals were both below those of 1937, but exceeded those of any other year since repeal. In the process of rectification, the 304 plants in operation (as of June 30, 1938) consumed 28,200,000 gallons of alcohol, 12,900,000 gallons of whisky, nearly 600,000 gallons of other spirits and over 100,000 gallons of wine.

Wines¹

Though dependent largely upon the grape harvest, operations in bonded wineries have risen sharply since 1934. Production of still wines (including wine for beverage use and for distilling brandy) in 1938 totaled about 228,600,000 gallons, a slight gain over the 1937 total, and the largest output since repeal. (See table 7.) Tax-paid withdrawals, which approximate consumption for beverage purposes, also showed a small gain in 1938 as compared with 1937, and tax-free withdrawals, used largely in the distillation of brandy, showed a somewhat sharper gain. Of total 1938 with-

drawals, amounting to about 233,800,000 gallons, nearly three-fourths were tax-free.

Production of sparkling wines in 1938 was about 9 percent less than in 1937; and tax-paid withdrawals, amounting to 328,000 gallons, and imports, of approximately 483,000 gallons, were each about 15 percent less than in 1937. (See table 8.) Production of vermouth, a relatively minor domestic product, was about 20 percent larger than in 1937.

Appendix

Data used throughout this article are taken for the most part from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Biennial Census of Manufactures, and the Census Survey of Business. Part of the data are presented regularly in the Foodstuffs and Tobacco section of the *SURVEY*, page 41. Statistics relating to production, tax-paid withdrawals, and stocks of fermented malt liquors, distilled spirits, and whisky, and production of rectified spirits and wines, are there shown. Tables 2 to 8, pages 15-18 of this issue, present the complete historical record for these data, including certain preprohibition figures not heretofore shown in the *SURVEY*, together with a number of other series relating to the liquor industries. The series shown in these tables will be presented regularly in the *SURVEY* beginning with the issue of August 1939.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue issues separate monthly reports for distilled spirits, rectified spirits, fermented malt liquors, and wine. The report on distilled spirits gives figures for production; tax-paid withdrawals; and stocks of whisky, rum, gin, brandy, and other spirits. The report on rectified spirits gives details for materials dumped for rectification, and production of rectified spirits by kinds. The report on fermented malt liquor shows production, stocks, tax-paid withdrawals in barrels and kegs, and by pipe line for bottling, and number of breweries in operation. The wine report gives production of still wine (ameliorated and fortified wine and blended wine); tax-paid withdrawals by alcoholic content; tax-free withdrawals by uses; reported losses; and stocks by alcoholic content. Production, tax-paid withdrawals, losses, and stocks of sparkling wines are also reported. In all these releases, the items of major importance are reported by States.

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue includes additional information on the following subjects: (a) number of distilleries and bonded warehouses, (b) bottled-in-bond withdrawals, (c) age of distilled spirits held in warehouses, (d) materials used in the production of spirits and malt liquors, (e) production, withdrawals, losses, and stocks of vermouth. Much of the foregoing material is available by States.

The Biennial Census of Manufactures gives the data shown in the first section of table 1, by States, also State figures for cost of materials and number of establishments, and production figures, by kinds and by States, on a quantity and value basis. The Census Survey of Business, 1935, Wholesale Distribution, Volume 1, and Retail Distribution, Volume 1, include the data shown in the second section of table 1 by States and by type of wholesaler, and similar figures for number of establishments, operating expenses, stocks, and related data. Production and stocks of whisky, by kinds and by States, and of brandy, by kinds, are given in reports of the Federal Alcohol Administration Division, Treasury Department. The reports also give United States and Puerto Rican production and stocks of rum. For historical data not shown in tables 2 to 8, see United States Tariff Commission Report No. 90, and Statistics Concerning Intoxicating Liquors, December 1938, compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

* All quantities in this section are in standard United States gallons of 231 cubic inches.

STATISTICS OF THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE INDUSTRY

The following tables present more complete statistics for the alcoholic beverage industry than have heretofore been shown in the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*. For the convenience of users, a complete historical record is shown for both the new series and the old series; all data will be presented in the regular monthly issues of the *SURVEY* beginning August 1939.

Where available, significant statistics for the preprohibition period are shown. Certain data are available for the prohibition period, but as they are of limited significance, they have

been omitted from the tables. Such figures may be obtained from the following publications: Bureau of Internal Revenue bulletins; Alcoholic Beverages, a publication of the United States Tariff Commission; the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States; and Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Particular attention is called to the series relating to Indicated Consumption of Spirits for Beverage Purposes. This is the first time such statistics have been available for general use.

Table 2.—DISTILLED SPIRITS—WHISKY¹

(Tax gallons)

Production											
Fiscal Year Ended June 30				Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1901	79,701,171	1915	44,552,490	January	6,507,236	14,721,297	20,308,205	18,912,706	11,638,612	9,197,704	
1902	25,414,813	1916	59,240,672	February	7,230,554	13,635,065	16,837,858	12,033,229	10,274,223	8,735,131	
1903	70,873,932	1917	57,351,834	March	8,871,578	15,378,045	21,375,420	20,234,803	0,885,497	9,989,082	
1904	60,024,978	1918	17,383,611	April	8,653,009	14,377,255	21,910,520	19,110,057	5,344,100	8,449,823	
1905	71,033,421	1919	4,210,013	May	8,871,750	15,879,352	22,160,220	17,078,589	7,652,736	7,971,022	
1906	70,033,074			June	7,312,512	14,280,063	22,683,928	15,080,514	3,721,334		
1907	86,552,031			July	9,688,654	8,181,886	14,555,935	10,910,802	7,522,218	8,915,165	
1908	54,902,028			August	1,263,401	8,169,764	10,067,243	17,326,522	5,442,528	4,237,276	
1909	70,153,175			September	1,334,534	8,785,378	12,060,347	10,042,655	8,242,356	4,397,031	
1910	82,463,884			October	3,689,948	11,195,167	16,040,177	20,298,864	7,572,700	8,110,419	
1911	100,647,156			November	3,785,580	11,245,750	19,301,597	18,805,862	9,367,221	10,551,953	
1912	98,309,574			December	4,792,479	13,134,014	19,509,855	22,287,238	10,044,207	10,779,611	
1913	90,015,828			Total	115,104,836	207,800,758	284,365,207	345,477,487	155,678,840	94,067,080	
1914	85,086,797			Monthly average	12,527,473	3,491,730	15,405,430	20,456,457	12,072,820	7,918,690	
Tax-paid Withdrawals											
Fiscal Year Ended June 30				Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1901	57,117,672	1915	63,614,609	January	3,328,807	3,699,880	5,422,474	4,527,556	4,231,200	5,097,746	
1902	54,048,215	1916	05,458,148	February	1,380,812	4,303,180	5,095,944	6,775,331	3,391,830	5,002,462	
1903	46,118,386	1917	83,301,249	March	2,375,502	4,682,590	5,518,636	5,938,234	4,647,558	6,794,123	
1904	46,611,072	1918	56,222,693	April	2,124,869	4,385,182	5,388,584	5,445,484	4,435,923	6,736,729	
1905	46,234,978	1919	02,142,791	May	2,095,952	4,656,262	4,769,514	5,132,539	5,180,985	4,873,226	
1906	46,543,268			June	1,978,968	4,012,571	4,287,868	4,491,935	5,174,636		
1907	58,708,605	1932	1,045,815	July	2,011,770	2,718,842	5,505,069	4,558,579	4,125,780	4,212,826	
1908	56,090,538			August	228,189	2,628,427	5,785,594	4,278,284	4,057,591	4,235,636	
1909	62,540,358			September	201,511	3,068,274	5,373,365	5,952,887	5,842,612	5,895,539	
1910	67,290,385			October	126,556	5,272,260	7,034,208	8,194,900	8,104,153	8,173,712	
1911	72,082,930			November	962,669	5,242,119	5,236,604	9,075,757	9,100,745	9,611,333	
1912	72,355,401			December	3,785,837	5,522,502	7,814,837	8,844,732	8,799,772	7,683,251	
1913	70,244,541			Total	5,545,254	38,423,226	61,873,777	73,413,890	70,233,858	69,207,228	
1914	72,865,583			Monthly average	142,542	3,201,985	5,159,163	6,039,493	5,861,672	5,774,760	
Imports											
Fiscal year ended June 30				Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1901	703,785	1915	1,247,100	January	2,840	452,807	390,798	1,128,643	882,018	702,977	570,870
1902	789,900	1916	1,724,032	February	2,400	410,652	444,901	842,753	960,460	653,767	581,828
1903	930,234	1917	1,057,123	March	2,873	478,423	603,214	902,608	1,196,374	875,513	700,097
1904	1,005,908	1918	732,606	April	2,474	283,181	470,437	841,643	1,119,722	777,048	677,858
1905	1,030,369			May	2,582	205,627	491,420	815,031	1,032,448	748,181	726,871
1906	1,316,481			June	5,533	302,674	421,066	824,620	1,064,533	810,011	
1907	1,459,130			July	4,758	205,897	354,728	838,729	921,924	646,066	
1908	1,437,989			August	2,978	320,857	387,638	1,105,180	888,036	565,432	
1909	1,552,351			September	4,055	445,743	640,078	837,122	1,118,261	818,005	
1910	1,210,171			October	6,421	046,066	021,102	1,233,536	1,532,740	1,045,779	
1911	1,414,663			November	5,860	721,215	588,004	1,547,935	1,631,632	1,315,032	
1912	1,606,906			December	705,723	1,028,280	645,718	2,217,183	1,856,803	1,459,408	
1913	1,688,520			Total	745,034	5,624,493	5,847,308	18,376,330	14,264,102	10,350,850	
1914	1,670,934			Monthly average	62,090	468,707	487,367	1,114,612	1,187,006	860,074	
Stocks, End of Month											
Fiscal year ended June 30				Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1901	150,852,833	1914	278,108,059	January	29,208,728	103,594,446	221,591,028	239,435,340	459,248,755	470,251,437	
1902	144,886,548	1915	240,714,721	February	24,499,006	116,081,760	223,797,648	294,947,839	494,628,836	472,753,168	
1903	189,936,488	1916	228,577,774	March	41,326,500	122,659,604	248,945,730	428,871,491	407,423,258	472,142,708	
1904	191,320,579	1917	189,876,530	April	48,886,918	131,036,579	274,446,720	421,848,588	470,446,040	477,135,274	
1905	219,780,763	1918	140,731,822	May	42,064,169	142,036,306	321,237,229	434,277,669	472,162,843	476,271,219	
1906	223,737,832	1919	04,042,933	June	57,717,002	153,567,230	390,658,809	416,285,665	471,150,538		
1907	243,419,517			July	63,421,890	168,262,237	316,580,853	446,154,537	470,491,152		
1908	231,943,669	1933	15,442,033	August	10,121,738	58,343,401	172,342,659	325,792,173	449,802,219	469,451,416	
1909	221,090,619			September	20,472,004	72,682,616	181,605,083	341,453,097	450,281,603	468,420,161	
1910	230,224,625			October	22,985,157	78,471,818	188,423,535	322,610,053	448,918,134	466,076,000	
1911	246,254,629			November	24,917,247	84,197,006	197,767,789	361,263,734	466,905,754	468,175,753	
1912	260,074,383			December	28,850,009	91,039,612	207,113,634	379,487,130	452,398,852	460,809,071	
1913	272,604,239			Total	21,680,123	60,083,266	166,100,452	302,085,787	452,851,858	467,721,413	
				Monthly average							

¹ Compiled by the U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, except imports, which are reported by the U. S. Tariff Commission (fiscal years 1901-33) and by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (1933-39). The data provide a complete coverage of whisky distilling operations.

Imports relate to imports for consumption for the full period. Data for 1933 represent all distilled spirits, whisky not being reported separately in that year. Whisky accounted for about 78 percent of all imports of distilled spirits in 1933, 83 percent in 1935, and 83-89 percent in 1936-38.

Data are in tax gallons except imports, which are in proof gallons. (See footnote 1, p. 13.)

² Total and average, 6 months, July-December.

³ Includes a small quantity of duty-free whisky from the Philippine Islands, and a small amount of special imports, free, which cannot be allocated by months.

Table 3.—DISTILLED SPIRITS—TOTAL¹

(Tax gallons)

Month	Production						Tax-paid withdrawals					
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
January	7,566,029	14,621,297	21,530,879	20,845,167	14,622,724	11,829,451	101,806	3,442,807	4,224,842	5,020,801	5,376,442	5,080,807
February	8,404,851	14,757,082	19,803,248	14,803,390	12,941,817	10,702,017	00,901	2,296,140	4,682,719	0,179,304	5,870,418	5,387,032
March	10,474,898	15,258,408	22,845,107	22,394,248	15,253,808	12,010,229	02,111	2,801,407	5,218,619	0,195,087	7,042,487	7,263,241
April	9,717,744	15,626,257	22,276,701	21,744,819	10,116,408	10,875,120	31,079	2,918,494	4,017,392	0,176,562	6,040,292	6,380,415
May	6,631,127	17,010,317	22,370,360	20,178,320	9,628,274	10,743,345	120,003	2,386,804	5,303,902	5,040,474	0,107,717	0,443,320
June	8,151,411	15,053,110	24,272,358	19,454,058	6,857,007	.....	208,844	2,350,708	4,673,200	5,228,745	5,890,555	5,592,296
July	1,246,818	9,093,144	15,053,900	21,732,850	9,313,568	5,692,461	247,760	2,782,012	4,281,144	6,813,006	5,343,735	5,732,570
August	1,059,905	8,358,018	14,103,259	10,704,458	8,008,152	6,004,700	263,145	3,430,327	4,528,419	5,254,078	6,790,478	6,672,304
September	2,337,979	11,525,508	10,848,140	22,701,805	12,800,594	8,294,322	325,480	4,011,381	7,023,053	6,031,506	7,920,346	7,491,194
October	3,807,427	15,050,771	23,320,491	27,032,057	10,048,458	16,925,773	306,801	5,968,067	7,765,218	8,732,153	10,063,454	10,231,488
November	6,005,830	14,008,110	25,030,513	22,803,897	28,532,125	147,247	1,303,832	0,073,858	9,040,745	11,570,838	11,220,176	11,745,200
December	6,601,731	15,038,099	29,413,713	25,200,404	13,952,028	10,850,393	4,284,855	0,328,003	8,188,320	10,505,181	8,484,647	8,724,151
Total	22,000,280	128,010,140	213,810,844	276,000,038	201,577,193	145,636,950	7,375,371	44,873,034	69,781,874	85,323,080	80,672,044	87,700,917
Mo. av.	2,000,026	10,717,512	17,619,320	23,000,003	16,798,099	12,136,504	614,614	3,739,880	5,815,181	7,710,306	7,222,720	7,808,160
Month	Imports						Stocks, end of month					
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
January	2,849	420,021	502,121	1,245,472	1,090,228	811,853	.....	23,280,155	100,202,607	230,425,312	402,122,271	422,819,532
February	2,400	582,800	548,440	070,000	1,079,200	745,329	.....	27,091,949	110,033,730	242,820,106	402,532,231	422,435,684
March	2,979	037,159	687,063	1,042,167	1,350,181	900,063	.....	45,705,700	129,679,012	238,291,400	422,587,804	422,440,474
April	2,474	330,760	804,377	900,301	1,248,754	878,008	.....	51,403,694	129,035,070	273,972,502	437,144,060	416,082,433
May	2,522	378,224	603,014	800,129	1,218,920	847,045	.....	58,186,707	148,479,538	290,811,063	440,744,559	408,707,521
June	3,533	412,535	561,887	988,438	1,194,048	927,419	.....	63,065,017	160,735,394	210,803,839	402,607,980	407,327,765
July	4,726	349,620	428,441	000,972	1,075,940	745,461	.....	21,268,181	68,871,711	171,024,265	320,300,422	450,028,838
August	2,575	356,800	466,427	1,264,285	1,018,000	640,728	.....	21,714,456	73,841,203	180,269,331	320,892,000	464,260,991
September	4,055	354,203	661,844	1,062,477	1,245,007	827,903	.....	23,146,661	78,370,034	187,729,840	362,461,682	480,731,464
October	6,121	754,642	821,471	1,804,086	1,725,428	1,203,470	.....	25,463,323	84,002,867	106,790,407	364,020,914	468,731,340
November	8,050	863,545	730,029	1,732,525	1,503,504	1,380,547	.....	27,081,927	80,064,831	205,392,414	373,329,970	470,141,196
December	705,723	1,231,296	704,621	2,500,211	2,215,253	1,690,618	.....	28,683,226	98,028,380	216,523,874	387,276,741	473,710,631
Total	746,634	7,841,256	7,141,236	15,156,911	16,187,688	11,783,182	.....	24,845,979	105,160,578	183,084,739	312,525,354	450,038,150
Mo. av.	62,219	653,438	595,103	1,263,076	1,348,971	981,920	.....	2,070,498	8,763,382	15,257,062	25,835,362	37,503,166

¹ Compiled by the U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, except imports, which are reported by the U. S. Tariff Commission (1933), and by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (1934-38). The data provide a complete coverage of the industry. Production, tax-paid withdrawals and stocks include whisky, rum, gin, brandy, and other distilled spirits, but exclude statistics relating to ethyl alcohol which are shown on p. 38. Imports comprise spirits, cordials, liqueurs, bitters, other alcohol, and compounds containing spirits and relate to imports for consumption for the full period. Data are in tax gallons, except imports, which are in proof gallons. (See footnote 4, p. 38).

Fiscal year totals for 1938, in tax gallons, are: Production, 7,704,100; tax-paid withdrawals, 1,102,937.

² Total and average, 8 months, July-December.

³ Includes a small quantity of duty-free distilled spirits from the Philippine Islands and from the Virgin Islands, and a small amount of special imports, free, which cannot be allocated by months.

Table 4.—FERMENTED MALT LIQUORS¹

(Barrels)

Month	Production						Stocks, End of Month					
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
January	.....	2,523,194	2,882,218	3,300,254	3,662,383	3,574,004	3,042,398	4,742,400	5,810,772	6,840,432	7,414,071	7,481,507
February	.....	2,424,723	2,183,050	3,045,490	3,531,065	3,473,201	3,481,725	5,218,210	5,025,421	6,801,078	7,686,001	7,758,032
March	.....	3,271,880	4,058,438	4,404,084	5,056,277	5,027,700	4,488,770	6,675,305	6,478,210	7,332,632	8,249,573	8,550,171
April	1,845,000	3,311,880	4,621,735	4,082,107	5,469,250	4,987,916	4,838,380	0,325,307	7,210,055	8,251,175	0,104,680	0,101,088
May	3,077,048	4,568,014	4,622,547	5,121,278	5,703,082	5,199,202	5,850,127	0,717,052	7,733,868	8,418,097	0,408,162	0,610,017
June	3,280,070	4,900,234	4,880,033	6,070,012	6,444,324	5,510,852	1,276,143	0,008,581	7,700,433	8,058,082	0,591,461	0,600,503
July	2,530,107	4,116,340	5,276,858	6,709,628	6,385,580	6,134,722	.....	0,700,743	7,341,340	8,097,159	0,254,691	0,180,300
August	3,900,879	4,747,074	5,182,600	5,778,762	5,802,622	6,350,683	.....	0,092,454	8,225,505	8,102,045	8,690,866	8,530,723
September	2,807,170	3,290,928	3,871,804	5,175,005	5,120,469	4,310,808	.....	0,200,710	0,040,360	5,082,726	5,488,722	8,242,431
October	2,900,923	3,305,143	3,720,056	4,048,000	3,331,087	2,895,274	.....	4,400,053	0,010,263	6,400,484	7,707,527	7,657,418
November	1,924,824	2,713,547	3,228,218	2,380,000	2,642,046	3,731,218	.....	4,584,077	5,652,103	6,263,040	7,315,877	7,806,156
December	7,128,917	3,500,008	2,210,841	3,704,797	3,311,410	3,037,374	.....	4,402,905	5,437,066	0,204,266	6,072,519	7,133,816
Total	24,500,850	31,155,140	35,013,918	48,124,310	55,239,508	53,005,747	.....	24,211,470	0,043,540	0,732,601	7,732,968	8,381,003
Monthly average	2,041,704	2,596,262	2,917,826	4,010,359	4,603,292	4,417,146	.....	2,017,622	0,036,950	0,061,084	645,247	698,417

Tax-Paid Withdrawals

Fiscal Year Ended June 30			Month		1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1931	37,478,000	1017	.....	.....	.....	2,026,721	2,384,006	2,706,429	3,050,581	3,072,280	3,102,064
1932	37,340,000	1018	.....	.....	.....	1,850,150	2,648,600	2,685,629	3,182,601	3,217,258	3,096,654
1933	48,633,000	1019	.....	.....	.....	2,630,006	3,278,617	3,762,616	4,178,788	4,014,806	3,815,061
1934	48,208,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800,084	3,478,274	3,806,607	4,103,920	4,103,920	3,085,157
1935	40,480,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,122,046	3,808,677	4,037,068	5,042,019	5,180,682	4,861,410
1936	34,652,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,537,659	4,589,710	4,204,888	4,600,000	0,034,117	5,303,614
1937	58,546,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,872,088	4,072,088	5,112,720	6,070,053	6,408,000	5,360,380
1938	58,745,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,006,651	4,601,789	5,265,541	5,043,831	0,210,400	5,747,508
1939	50,803,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,670,658	3,437,240	3,033,120	4,000,420	5,121,905	4,457,579
1940	20,435,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,044,101	3,361,511	3,797,122	4,226,031	4,197,389	4,333,558
1941	08,215,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001,719	2,040,652	3,370,881	3,026,759	3,936,357	3,779,070
1942	02,100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,182,484	5,715,798	2,102,858	3,870,839	3,729,920	3,040,303
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,008,918	40,034,007	45,143,032	53,030,015	55,732,193	51,401,049
Monthly average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,743	3,336,242	3,761,910	4,419,501	4,644,349	4,283,406

¹ Compiled by the U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and represent complete coverage of the industry. Tax-paid withdrawals for the period 1901-19 are derived from Federal taxes collected and the tax rate.

² Total and average, 8 months, April-December.

³ Average, 6 months, July-December.

Table 5.—RECTIFIED SPIRITS AND WINES—PRODUCTION¹

(Proof gallons)

Month	Total						Whisky					
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
January	1,379,183	2,555,276	2,633,271	2,549,092	2,972,257	2,972,257	895,775	1,598,919	1,709,236	1,940,820	2,975,878	2,975,878
February	1,492,012	2,415,863	2,922,397	2,423,326	2,682,328	2,682,328	1,027,352	1,858,431	2,268,090	1,924,963	2,101,687	2,101,687
March	1,961,480	2,796,034	3,800,392	2,644,941	3,516,429	3,516,429	1,310,620	2,045,773	2,888,730	2,708,694	2,977,622	2,977,622
April	1,798,260	2,879,433	3,618,130	2,955,104	3,669,856	3,669,856	1,184,009	1,787,314	2,466,039	2,008,257	2,900,460	2,900,460
May	1,925,889	2,637,903	3,478,879	3,122,204	3,122,204	3,122,204	1,290,048	1,602,782	2,253,373	2,333,905	2,333,905	2,333,905
June	1,943,061	2,040,136	3,115,575	3,311,004	3,311,004	3,311,004	1,081,804	1,623,332	1,997,465	2,390,977	2,390,977	2,390,977
July	1,525,189	1,980,689	3,112,077	2,901,333	2,982,077	2,982,077	957,870	1,822,327	1,821,101	2,055,905	2,055,905	2,055,905
August	1,388,435	1,951,472	2,730,724	2,600,836	2,771,608	2,771,608	1,070,072	1,607,277	2,005,982	1,870,315	1,870,315	1,870,315
September	1,775,480	2,692,745	3,376,113	3,909,381	3,309,378	3,309,378	1,230,570	1,687,245	2,411,182	2,962,878	2,700,815	2,700,815
October	2,305,604	3,265,650	4,323,708	5,237,881	4,479,673	4,479,673	1,747,350	2,280,060	3,337,673	4,135,983	3,686,398	3,686,398
November	2,509,753	3,401,071	5,233,300	5,116,550	5,362,297	5,362,297	1,837,869	2,471,603	4,400,347	4,871,861	4,445,580	4,445,580
December	2,043,730	3,231,534	5,463,320	5,032,014	4,774,143	4,774,143	2,114,803	2,412,614	4,287,212	3,993,256	3,997,865	3,997,865
Total	12,608,203	20,988,960	40,722,203	45,124,190	41,785,129	41,785,129	9,900,582	17,364,428	26,712,610	33,233,298	31,908,084	31,908,084
Monthly average	1,117,350	1,832,413	3,533,517	3,760,349	3,482,094	3,482,094	825,048	1,446,635	2,392,710	2,769,500	2,655,722	2,655,722

¹ Compiled by the U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue. The data represent a complete coverage of the rectifying and blending industry. Total production includes whisky, gin, cordials, and liqueurs, and small quantities of alcohol, rum, brandy, wine, vermouth, cocktails, and other unclassified spirits.

² Total and average, 6 months, July-December.

³ Total and average, 4 months, September-December.

Table 6.—INDICATED CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS FOR BEVERAGE PURPOSES¹

(Gallons)

Month	All spirits		Whisky					
	1936	1937	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
January	8,187,868	8,187,868	4,281,720	7,194,597	6,948,360	6,114,383	6,987,835	6,987,835
February	7,711,787	7,711,787	4,854,833	7,154,844	6,111,015	6,178,432	6,821,708	6,821,708
March	10,771,469	10,771,469	6,652,669	7,203,154	8,634,424	8,144,913	9,358,028	9,358,028
April	6,732,158	6,732,158	6,220,918	6,843,130	5,034,084	7,000,015	8,126,374	8,126,374
May	6,821,008	6,821,008	6,002,123	6,337,565	7,838,097	7,135,831	7,135,831	7,135,831
June	7,970,700	7,970,700	6,180,457	6,818,277	8,083,874	7,375,290	7,375,290	7,375,290
July	7,485,323	7,485,323	6,251,191	6,251,191	6,006,321	6,240,334	6,240,334	6,240,334
August	9,857,305	9,857,305	4,265,397	7,341,383	7,600,816	8,339,080	8,339,080	8,339,080
September	12,930,661	12,930,661	4,957,747	7,341,383	7,600,816	12,006,035	11,340,564	11,340,564
October	15,038,812	15,038,812	6,088,184	8,558,568	13,002,899	13,405,960	13,405,960	13,405,960
November	12,109,364	12,109,364	5,269,037	8,558,568	13,258,274	11,002,758	11,002,758	11,002,758
December	12,109,364	12,109,364	7,028,769	8,558,568	13,258,274	11,002,758	11,002,758	11,002,758
Total	86,421,708	86,421,708	33,880,727	73,063,913	98,858,306	103,632,702	98,619,324	98,619,324
Monthly average	7,168,475	7,168,475	2,823,393	6,088,659	8,238,192	8,636,142	8,218,277	8,218,277

¹ New Series. These data, which have not heretofore been available in this form, represent the total of increases or decreases due to rectification (in proof gallons), net imports for consumption (in proof gallons), and tax-paid withdrawals (in tax gallons). For distilled spirits, the actual computations are as follows: Tax-paid withdrawals of distilled spirits plus ethyl alcohol dumped for rectification minus materials dumped for rectification plus rectified spirits produced plus imports for consumption minus exports of United States product. For whisky, the computations are: Tax-paid withdrawals minus whisky dumped for rectification plus rectified whisky produced plus imports minus exports.

The basic data are reported by the U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, except imports and exports, which are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The consumption figures for total distilled spirits are approximately complete, although they do not include (a) a small quantity of wines which are dumped by rectifiers and blended or mixed in cordials, cocktails, etc., and (b) a small amount of ethyl alcohol consumed as a beverage. The series cannot be computed prior to July 1939 as the figures on ethyl alcohol dumped for rectification are not available as a separate item. For the period September 1934-December 1935 the figures for whisky consumption are subject to a small error; the figures on exports cannot be deducted since they were not reported separately. Such exports, however, were probably insignificant.

² Total and average, 6 months, July-December.

³ Total and average, 4 months, September-December.

Table 7.—STILL WINES¹

(Wine gallons)

Month	Production						Stocks, end of month					
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
January	459,388	6,319,770	763,176	2,014,250	6,028,181	6,028,181	12,450,877	126,036,221	122,601,110	122,601,110	122,601,110	122,601,110
February	450,674	1,107,252	706,894	1,132,225	1,676,256	1,676,256	47,776,955	121,438,853	117,034,037	117,034,037	117,034,037	117,034,037
March	430,344	1,507,653	1,054,983	932,738	1,026,173	1,026,173	82,023,253	115,988,847	111,326,286	111,326,286	111,326,286	111,326,286
April	282,042	707,263	781,007	933,873	1,008,120	1,008,120	77,868,848	111,716,439	106,776,071	106,776,071	106,776,071	106,776,071
May	379,488	468,739	550,938	884,027	906,002	906,002	73,148,371	107,323,900	102,024,227	102,024,227	102,024,227	102,024,227
June	319,699	1,218,846	494,396	1,038,003	2,281,904	2,281,904	66,107,901	94,588,424	97,786,793	97,786,793	97,786,793	97,786,793
July	533,477	403,449	1,371,399	517,072	906,002	906,002	64,588,424	97,786,793	97,786,793	97,786,793	97,786,793	97,786,793
August	4,008,288	1,003,273	2,486,267	1,623,610	2,281,904	2,281,904	61,649,911	94,718,071	90,168,837	90,168,837	90,168,837	90,168,837
September	25,409,904	16,797,241	38,359,083	36,037,793	28,197,772	28,197,772	74,587,504	87,179,943	87,179,943	87,179,943	87,179,943	87,179,943
October	17,137,283	61,177,228	67,207,152	104,393,091	92,432,406	92,432,406	118,537,700	127,065,081	127,065,081	127,065,081	127,065,081	127,065,081
November	17,022,091	52,849,857	16,426,502	60,805,834	78,577,609	78,577,609	134,224,710	137,228,806	137,228,806	137,228,806	137,228,806	137,228,806
December	4,494,040	23,216,096	2,788,014	14,101,935	24,164,485	24,164,485	84,814,383	129,042,100	128,046,909	128,046,909	128,046,909	128,046,909
Total	399,202,600	162,542,276	126,060,945	226,083,275	238,031,706	238,031,706	39,606,265	213,901,355	213,901,355	213,901,355	213,901,355	213,901,355
Monthly average	33,266,883	13,545,189	10,505,079	18,840,273	19,836,809	19,836,809	3,300,522	17,825,113	17,825,113	17,825,113	17,825,113	17,825,113

Month	Production						Stocks, end of month					
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
January	459,388	6,319,770	763,176	2,014,250	6,028,181	6,028,181	12,450,877	126,036,221	122,601,110	122,601,110	122,601,110	122,601,110
February	450,674	1,107,252	706,894	1,132,225	1,676,256	1,676,256	47,776,955	121,438,853	117,034,037	117,034,037	117,034,037	117,034,037
March	430,344	1,507,653	1,054,983	932,738	1,026,173	1,026,173	82,023,253	115,988,847	111,326,286	111,326,286	111,326,286	111,326,286
April	282,042	707,263	781,007	933,873	1,008,120	1,008,120	77,868,848	111,716,439	106,776,071	106,776,071	106,776,071	106,776,071
May	379,488	468,739	550,938	884,027	906,002	906,002	73,148,371	107,323,900	102,024,227	102,024,227	102,024,227	102,024,227
June	319,699	1,218,846	494,396	1,038,003	2,281,904	2,281,904	66,107,901	94,588,424	97,786,793	97,786,793	97,786,793	97,786,793
July	533,477	403,449	1,371,399	517,072	906,002	906,002	64,588,424	97,786,793	97,786,793	97,786,793	97,786,793	97,786,793
August	4,008,288	1,003,273	2,486,267	1,623,610	2,281,904	2,281,904	61,649,911	94,718,071	90,168,837	90,168,837	90,168,837	90,168,837
September	25,409,904	16,797,241	38,359,083	36,037,793	28,197,772	28,197,772	74,587,504	87,179,943	87,179,943	87,179,943	87,179,943	87,179,943
October	17,137,283	61,177,228	67,207,152	104,393,091	92,432,406	92,432,406	118,537,700	127,065,081	127,065,081	127,065,081	127,065,081	127,065,081
November	17,022,091	52,849,857	16,426,502	60,805,834	78,577,609	78,577,609	134,224,710	137,228,806	137,228,806	137,228,806	137,228,806	137,228,806
December	4,494,040	23,216,096	2,788,014	14,101,935	24,164,485	24,164,485	84,814,383	129,042,100	128,046,909	128,046,909	128,046,909	128,046,909
Total	399,202,600	162,542,276	126,060,945	226,083,275	238,031,706	238,031,706	39,606,265	213,901,355	213,901,355	213,901,355	213,901,355	213,901,355
Monthly average	33,266,883	13,545,189	10,505,079	18,840,273	19,836,809	19,836,809	3,300,522	17,825,113	17,825,113	17,825,113	17,825,113	17,825,113

For footnotes, see p. 18.

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Table 7.—STILL WINES—Continued

(Wine gallons)

Imports										
Fiscal year ended June 30				Month	1931	1933	1935	1937	1938	1939
1901	3,894,374	1915	5,283,708	January	482,412	307,888	201,487	228,829	205,309	240,728
1902	4,454,163	1916	6,104,336	February	442,193	170,106	185,958	211,749	189,241	191,400
1903	4,909,555	1917	4,778,569	March	380,088	180,780	204,843	267,604	245,084	291,580
1904	5,232,417	1918	3,108,521	April	242,571	162,392	200,084	333,783	294,972	310,231
1905	5,354,342			May	285,932	170,368	123,419	279,378	198,543	228,610
1906	6,058,739	1933	37,743	June	285,941	178,471	194,285	214,038	193,613	
1907	7,045,226	1934	2,800,060	July	190,306	145,152	198,291	216,751	148,509	
1908	7,292,647			August	125,683	152,177	164,821	162,692	145,457	
1909	7,703,690			September	178,995	168,398	218,305	203,798	181,202	
1910	9,179,461			October	236,458	278,383	340,088	323,912	321,080	
1911	6,983,215			November	370,203	310,479	358,443	378,617	406,000	
1912	5,372,779			December	401,406	358,837	733,390	494,283	476,129	
1913	6,254,003			Total	3,450,142	2,493,529	3,133,677	3,240,336	2,940,079	
1914	7,113,433			Monthly average	288,012	207,794	261,140	270,028	245,357	

¹ New series. Data on production, stocks, and tax-paid withdrawals, 1934-39, are compiled by the U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and represent complete coverage of the industry. Production represents the amount removed from fermenters, including wine removed for use as distilling material in the production of brandy. Wine removed as distilling material accounts for over two-thirds of total output.

Available fiscal year data not shown above are in wine gallons: Production, 1933, 18,755,652; 1934, 77,776,385. Stocks, end of fiscal year 1933, 25,541,430.

Data shown under tax-paid withdrawals for the fiscal years 1901-19 are reported by the U. S. Tariff Commission and represent indicated domestic consumption. The data include sparkling wines, which were not segregated during this period.

Import data are reported by the U. S. Tariff Commission (fiscal years 1901 to 1933) and by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (1934-39). They represent imports for consumption for the full period.

² Total and average, 6 months, July-December.

³ Revised since publication of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Table 8.—SPARKLING WINES¹

(Wine gallons)

Month	Production						Stocks, end of month					
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
January		35,470	17,798	30,570	30,586	14,977				449,253	400,030	648,290
February		5,451	21,015	17,640	23,945	9,193				400,383	490,114	346,013
March		4,395	13,443	25,516	40,203	25,338				453,280	517,418	637,686
April		12,602	18,819	94,848	97,403	43,496				497,358	603,032	385,763
May		29,302	37,223	65,079	74,575					550,879	638,378	
June		22,032	98,005	90,027	31,425		400,772	463,673	538,569	582,492	602,489	
July	24,765	23,030	20,201	16,111	5,684					590,827	655,565	
August	24,691	20,354	23,228	14,703	22,490					574,722	604,335	
September	42,337	56,684	33,686	14,675	13,305				530,008	558,059	638,519	
October	18,939	32,690	34,474	59,063	18,285					506,086	625,717	
November	39,563	24,590	39,911	43,178	28,393					543,005	667,014	
December	47,321	39,348	55,787	29,842	36,288					489,227	533,651	
Total	713,740	328,013	406,422	474,515	431,389							
Monthly average	59,478	27,334	33,869	39,543	35,949					525,470	528,704	

Tax-paid withdrawals

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
January		10,020	18,239	24,393	23,090	10,009
February		10,206	11,595	13,229	22,899	11,285
March		10,777	13,835	18,536	12,232	12,778
April		12,197	16,527	19,929	11,743	12,917
May		16,038	16,034	34,880	17,067	
June		16,883	17,053	30,160	18,691	
July	10,191	14,280	19,061	19,210	13,610	
August	15,910	15,320	16,849	19,738	14,167	
September	17,497	17,830	27,832	24,183	22,789	
October	24,303	25,790	41,364	47,623	39,667	
November	48,182	42,510	91,071	61,728	53,683	
December	72,142	91,027	97,528	75,769	78,363	
Total	118,682	271,791	368,076	394,023	327,638	
Monthly average	9,890	22,649	30,606	32,835	27,303	

Imports

Fiscal Year ended June 30				Month	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1901	865,643	1915	450,540	January	30,777	30,208	20,276	28,324	22,090	23,631
1902	992,364	1916	532,646	February	44,623	14,167	13,530	18,157	30,039	16,615
1903	1,085,282	1917	618,237	March	87,444	11,893	11,732	25,766	18,913	21,331
1904	1,068,120	1918	371,644	April	12,113	12,113	15,194	20,605	18,871	25,669
1905	1,071,273			May	20,580	16,101	7,390	20,106	23,409	34,838
1906	1,124,940	1933	2,307	June	29,407	19,104	30,031	41,514	27,380	
1907	1,245,625	1934	349,749	July	15,254	12,434	30,629	32,499	13,131	
1908	1,001,430			August	11,937	12,644	23,072	24,306	16,406	
1909	1,068,422			September	17,106	20,038	33,049	36,771	35,461	
1910	1,303,828			October	30,967	29,666	55,189	61,474	60,450	
1911	674,937			November	41,846	39,657	101,241	78,217	53,418	
1912	834,681			December	79,275	69,604	165,697	166,195	139,051	
1913	834,610			Total	392,497	277,287	502,200	576,458	452,078	
1914	769,018			Monthly average	32,708	23,107	41,850	48,037	40,223	

¹ New series. Data are compiled by the U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, except imports, which are reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The statistics provide a complete coverage of the industry. All figures except imports are reported in taxable units of varying sizes. Data shown above are converted to an average wine gallon on the basis of 20 taxable units per wine gallon. Imports for the fiscal years 1901-18 are also reported in taxable units and are converted on the basis of 2.4 wine gallons per case of 12 quarts. The two methods yield practically the same results. For the calendar years 1924-30, imports are reported on the basis of wine gallons. For the full period, imports represent imports for consumption.

Available fiscal year totals not shown above, are, in wine gallons: Production, 1933, 28,655; 1934, 632,574. Stocks, end of fiscal year 1933, 202,519. Tax-paid withdrawals, 1933, 4,683; 1934, 284,423.

² Total and average, 6 months, July-December.